Heritage Celebration

Lift every voice and sing,
Till earth and heaven rings,
Rings with the harmony of liberty.
Let us rejoice rise.
Up to the highest skies.
Let us march on.
Victory is won.

Sing a song.
Full of the faith that the dark past has taught us.
Sing a song.
Full of the hope that the future holds.

February is Black History month.
Members of VU's BALSA would like to express how Black history has influenced their decision to pursue a legal education and how they plan to contribute to the underlying principles of the Black struggle in their prospective legal careers. Although there is great diversity among the members' individual personalities, there is strong solidarity in the sharing of principles.

In my opinion, America must be educated for a purpose: America must be aware of the sacrifices that have been made to survive in a country that justifies legal discrimination based solely on the matter of one's color.

There is not enough time, nor enough energy in general has played in my decision to pursue a legal education. However, I can think of a few motivating forces off the top of my head.

Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, and other minorities are becoming more and more effective Black Lawyers in all areas of the law. I am specifically interested in the area of labor law. There are a large number of Black laborers but few Black labor lawyers. The handwriting on the present political walls indicates that labor gains for Black and other minorities are becoming more difficult to obtain and to retain. I hope to be one of those on the inside of the legal process helping to facilitate these matters.

G. Elaine Smith, a 2nd year student responded as follows: "Although the specific organization need only be non-profit and any member put on it would be willing to hire the student on CWS terms. The process is handled by the Labor Relations Department, but a student is not hired for work over the summer and it is necessary to have a year's worth of work experience to fill the position. Students on the waiting list will be considered. The funds are limited.

Money Deadline Nears

By By Susan Escott

There's more to financial aid than simply receiving grants or loans. You can earn money and valuable work experience in the College Work Study (CWS) Program. In fact, there are many which might normally call for a high level of academic excellence or a network of contacts can be obtained with relatively little input. If a student qualifies for CWS funding through the federal government, the organization need only be non-profit and not-for-profit.

To qualify for CWS funding, a student must merely demonstrate financial need; there is no requirement of academic excellence, according to Sandy Mancini, Director of VU's Financial Aid Office. Mancini suggested that a good indication of demonstrated need is that a student has qualified for a full $5,000.00 Guaranteed State Loan (GSL).

Although the fact that a student has received such a loan is a good indication of need, it does not guarantee CWS award. It is possible to be needy and not receive a CWS award Mancini explained, similar legal aid funds are limited.

How do you file for a CWS? An interested student must file the appropriate financial aid forms available at Kennedy Hall, showing that he or she is interested in receiving CWS funds. These must be filed in complete form by March 15, 1983 for the summer of 1983 and the 1983-84 academic year. Anyone who does not meet that deadline will not be considered for CWS funds until all of the financial aid forms can be timely returned "on a waiting list is started, stressing the importance of filing on time.

Sandy Levin, Coordinator for the Villanova University CWS program agreed that meeting the deadline is crucial. "Students on the waiting list will be considered and funding is available. Being on the waiting list does not guarantee students will be awarded CWS funds," she added.

Head Hunting Goes On

By MARIA VENTRESCA

The process of selecting the new Dean for Villanova Law School appears to be a slow but steady pace. The faculty has begun its efforts to communicate the availability of the position to all of those who may be interested and want to consider the position.

Steps taken by the committee to advertise the position of Dean included placing advertisements in journals such as the American Bar Association Journal, writing to the Dean of each law school in the country requesting that he or she inform the school's faculty members of the position, and writing to the Board of Legal Consultants and asking for suggestions of possible nominees. The outcome of these steps is a list of 20 to 40 nominees who are presently being considered for the position.

Members of the faculty committee have met with some of the individuals on the list at the Law School; and have recently met with about 10 nominees at an American Law School Association Conference which took place in Philadelphia during the first week of March. There are individuals on the list who have not been interviewed and may not be interested if they are not being seriously considered.

Professor Dowd, Chairman of the Faculty Committee, maintains that he is very pleased with the amount of interest that has been shown in the position. He believes that the favorable response to Villanova's search for a Dean is especially significant in view of the fact that a quarter of the country's law schools are presently looking for a new Dean and as a result the number qualified persons is rather tight.

Most of the nominees on the list are academicians. Only a few on the list are practitioners and one judge has been considered for the position. While the committee has been working on evaluating candidates outside of Villanova Law School, it is still possible that a member of the Law School faculty will be selected. The process of selecting a Dean has been narrowed down, this smaller group of nominees will be compared with those on the faculty who have been considered before a final decision is made.

The next stage in the selection process, which should begin in about a month, will be to narrow down the list of persons to be seriously considered and to hand this list over to the University Committee. The University Committee is headed by Father Rice, but not all of the other members have been selected yet. Professor Dowd assumes that one of the members on the Committee will be a law student since there was a student on the last University Committee which selected a Dean for the law school.

The University Committee will conduct its own evaluations and a final screening which will include interviews with faculty members and perhaps with students as well.

According to Professor Dowd, a new Dean may be selected by June. However, it is very unlikely, the selection process will continue past June. Dean O'Brien may stay on a month or two longer than he originally planned.

As Professor Dowd pointed out, this process of selecting a Dean for Villanova University as the law school has had very few Deans in its history. Reischlein served for 20 years and Dean O'Brien has served for 11. Many law schools offer a Dean only a limited term of about 5 years. This idea has been discussed at Villanova but it has not been seriously considered.

Unpleasant Points

by Karl Scheurmann

Once again, the annual contest for the College Work Study (CWS) Program begins. This year, according to Professor Dowd, Chairman of the Faculty Committee, the search for a Dean is especially significant in view of the fact that a quarter of the country's law schools are presently looking for a new Dean and as a result the number qualified persons is rather tight.

Most of the nominees on the list are academicians. Only a few on the list are practitioners and one judge has been considered for the position. While the committee has been working on evaluating candidates outside of Villanova Law School, it is still possible that a member of the Law School faculty will be selected. The process of selecting a Dean has been narrowed down, this smaller group of nominees will be compared with those on the faculty who have been considered before a final decision is made.

The next stage in the selection process, which should begin in about a month, will be to narrow down the list of persons to be seriously considered and to hand this list over to the University Committee. The University Committee is headed by Father Rice, but not all of the other members have been selected yet. Professor Dowd assumes that one of the members on the Committee will be a law student since there was a student on the last University Committee which selected a Dean for the law school.

The University Committee will conduct its own evaluations and a final screening which will include interviews with faculty members and perhaps with students as well.

According to Professor Dowd, a new Dean may be selected by June. However, it is very unlikely, the selection process will continue past June. Dean O'Brien may stay on a month or two longer than he originally planned.

As Professor Dowd pointed out, this process of selecting a Dean for Villanova University as the law school has had very few Deans in its history. Reischlein served for 20 years and Dean O'Brien has served for 11. Many law schools offer a Dean only a limited term of about 5 years. This idea has been discussed at Villanova but it has not been seriously considered.
Financial Penalties

With financial aid deadlines creeping up, the problem of bureaucracy at the Bursar's Office comes to 750,000 by the end of the decade. It is possible to quibble with the assumptions and the expansion of law schools, I would suggest, that one wonders whether a thorough overhaul of the system is not necessary. The Financial Aid Policy Committee has met in over two years, and the Admissions Policy Committee and the Long Range Planning Committee have not met in over two and a half years, and the Graduation and Examination Committee has met only once in a year and a half. Both members of the Faculty Student Committee did not respond to the Docket survey and one can only wonder whether her committee has not been superceded by the new Student Faculty Committee which is composed of all heads of student organizations. Committees obviously do not play a big role in the governance or guidance of the Law School. This fact, in and of itself, may explain the malaise that seems to permeate the committee system. Another contributing factor, though, seems to be the facts that elections for the various committees were never held this school year. Again, as a third year law student entering my last year of law school, I have not only been on the committee for the longest time, I have also been on the committee for the longest time. I do not want to suggest that I have changed my thinking process more than any of the inordinately large quantity of fear that I have been taught in this year of law school. Fear, now not only do I view legal issues through a prism of fear in which the facts, the emotions, the language, and the fear have nothing to do with the present issues. My fear is that the legal system is nothing but a game, a game in which you can win or lose, nor even how the game will be played and we are still standing on the field when the clock runs out, ready to enter the next. The real pity of it is that for a profession that rightly prides itself on the attitude and the confidence of the advocate it produces, the legal system is no longer a game, but a means to an end. Fear, however, does not have to be the recipient of an ironic solace. In my own case, after being a part of the legal system for the last fifteen years of the time of changing a profession or practicing law, I am simply too afraid to think seriously of not going on. I realize that for many of these committees, the opposite, the need for sunshine laws, however, does not appear to have infected the student body. The above-quoted plaintive cry by a committee member is indicative of a number of the empty shells that dot the landscape of the Villanova Law School committee system. To be fair, several of the eight committees which students are on exhibit signs of life, particularly the Placement Committee and Curriculum Committee. However, even these committees show that there is an unnecessary burden on the University places on the students requiring financial aid.

The Docket

William Butler Yeats once complained that newspapers take the imagination out of the world. Alas, the great poet need not lament over the student newspaper, The Docket. Under the editorship of Dave Eddy, Double entendre headlines, colorful editorials and occasionally nonsensical photo captions are all Eddy trademarks. But beyond these touches of flair, The Docket has become a stronger and better publication under Dave's authori­ty. We who inherit your blue pencil with this issue say thanks, Dave. And we promise to keep improving.

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment upon the editorial, "The Department of Labor," which appeared in the last issue of the Docket, editorially entitled "Professional Responsibility," referred to a statement on an even­tual nonsensical photo captions were never held this school year. Again, as a third year law student entering my last year of law school, I have not only been on the committee for the longest time, I have also been on the committee for the longest time. I do not want to suggest that I have changed my thinking process more than any of the inordinately large quantity of fear that I have been taught in this year of law school. Fear, now not only do I view legal issues through a prism of fear in which the facts, the emotions, the language, and the fear have nothing to do with the present issues. My fear is that the legal system is nothing but a game, a game in which you can win or lose, nor even how the game will be played and we are still standing on the field when the clock runs out, ready to enter the next. The real pity of it is that for a profession that rightly prides itself on the attitude and the confidence of the advocate it produces, the legal system is no longer a game, but a means to an end. Fear, however, does not have to be the recipient of an ironic solace. In my own case, after being a part of the legal system for the last fifteen years of the time of changing a profession or practicing law, I am simply too afraid to think seriously of not going on. I realize that for many of these committees, the opposite, the need for sunshine laws, however, does not appear to have infected the student body. The above-quoted plaintive cry by a committee member is indicative of a number of the empty shells that dot the landscape of the Villanova Law School committee system. To be fair, several of the eight committees which students are on exhibit signs of life, particularly the Placement Committee and Curriculum Committee. However, even these committees show that there is an unnecessary burden on the University places on the students requiring financial aid.

The Docket

William Butler Yeats once complained that newspapers take the imagination out of the world. Alas, the great poet need not lament over the student newspaper, The Docket. Under the editorship of Dave Eddy, Double entendre headlines, colorful editorials and occasionally nonsensical photo captions are all Eddy trademarks. But beyond these touches of flair, The Docket has become a stronger and better publication under Dave's authori­ty. We who inherit your blue pencil with this issue say thanks, Dave. And we promise to keep improving.

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment upon the editorial, "The Department of Labor," which appeared in the last issue of the Docket, editorially entitled "Professional Responsibility," referred to a statement on an even­tual nonsensical photo captions were never held this school year. Again, as a third year law student entering my last year of law school, I have not only been on the committee for the longest time, I have also been on the committee for the longest time. I do not want to suggest that I have changed my thinking process more than any of the inordinately large quantity of fear that I have been taught in this year of law school. Fear, now not only do I view legal issues through a prism of fear in which the facts, the emotions, the language, and the fear have nothing to do with the present issues. My fear is that the legal system is nothing but a game, a game in which you can win or lose, nor even how the game will be played and we are still standing on the field when the clock runs out, ready to enter the next. The real pity of it is that for a profession that rightly prides itself on the attitude and the confidence of the advocate it produces, the legal system is no longer a game, but a means to an end. Fear, however, does not have to be the recipient of an ironic solace. In my own case, after being a part of the legal system for the last fifteen years of the time of changing a profession or practicing law, I am simply too afraid to think seriously of not going on. I realize that for many of these committees, the opposite, the need for sunshine laws, however, does not appear to have infected the student body. The above-quoted plaintive cry by a committee member is indicative of a number of the empty shells that dot the landscape of the Villanova Law School committee system. To be fair, several of the eight committees which students are on exhibit signs of life, particularly the Placement Committee and Curriculum Committee. However, even these committees show that there is an unnecessary burden on the University places on the students requiring financial aid.

The Docket

William Butler Yeats once complained that newspapers take the imagination out of the world. Alas, the great poet need not lament over the student newspaper, The Docket. Under the editorship of Dave Eddy, Double entendre headlines, colorful editorials and occasionally nonsensical photo captions are all Eddy trademarks. But beyond these touches of flair, The Docket has become a stronger and better publication under Dave's authori­ty. We who inherit your blue pencil with this issue say thanks, Dave. And we promise to keep improving.

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment upon the editorial, "The Department of Labor," which appeared in the last issue of the Docket, editorially entitled "Professional Responsibility," referred to a statement on an even­tual nonsensical photo captions were never held this school year. Again, as a third year law student entering my last year of law school, I have not only been on the committee for the longest time, I have also been on the committee for the longest time. I do not want to suggest that I have changed my thinking process more than any of the inordinately large quantity of fear that I have been taught in this year of law school. Fear, now not only do I view legal issues through a prism of fear in which the facts, the emotions, the language, and the fear have nothing to do with the present issues. My fear is that the legal system is nothing but a game, a game in which you can win or lose, nor even how the game will be played and we are still standing on the field when the clock runs out, ready to enter the next. The real pity of it is that for a profession that rightly prides itself on the attitude and the confidence of the advocate it produces, the legal system is no longer a game, but a means to an end. Fear, however, does not have to be the recipient of an ironic solace. In my own case, after being a part of the legal system for the last fifteen years of the time of changing a profession or practicing law, I am simply too afraid to think seriously of not going on. I realize that for many of these committees, the opposite, the need for sunshine laws, however, does not appear to have infected the student body. The above-quoted plaintive cry by a committee member is indicative of a number of the empty shells that dot the landscape of the Villanova Law School committee system. To be fair, several of the eight committees which students are on exhibit signs of life, particularly the Placement Committee and Curriculum Committee. However, even these committees show that there is an unnecessary burden on the University places on the students requiring financial aid.

The Docket

William Butler Yeats once complained that newspapers take the imagination out of the world. Alas, the great poet need not lament over the student newspaper, The Docket. Under the editorship of Dave Eddy, Double entendre headlines, colorful editorials and occasionally nonsensical photo captions are all Eddy trademarks. But beyond these touches of flair, The Docket has become a stronger and better publication under Dave's authori­ty. We who inherit your blue pencil with this issue say thanks, Dave. And we promise to keep improving.
Mullen Mark F. C. Berner. Michael J. Robinson; Bruce L. Baldwin and Mark T. Mullen; William Dienna and Mary their arguments: Collins J. Seitz, Jr. and wants a legal education but has no desire to though fully aware that the job situation admissions. Is this the kind of "regulation" lawyers. I am certain that the practicing might be "meaningful and fulfilling." If law any large firm students believe that just the $40,000+ positions in large law firms can be "meaningful and fulfilling." Do law academic and administrative convey this impression? If some of us, it also has its share of disadvantages. Moreover, large firm practice often does not provide the opportunity to deal with real people, an opportunity that is more readily available in non-legai positions. I think that dealing with people problems can be as "meaningful and fulfilling" as non-law school graduate. 

Finally, it is possible that many law studeen chooses employment search to relatively high-paying jobs and begins trailing behind many law students is a long train of Professor of Law John M. Hyson students suggest that the gulf between law school and practicing law is hard to find. And one adopts a market that is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school university. Therefore, I think that there is a gulf between the number of available legal jobs and the number of available legal jobs. 

If there is "avarice" involved in the failure of universities to forgo or limit law school profits by regulating "the propagation of a quota on future law school propositions that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find. And I do not mean as wide as generally perceived. Yet another observation that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find if one adopts a narrow definition of this is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school faculty may be more narrow view. But I also resist the notion that law schools, to narrowly define what constitutes a "meaningful and fulfilling" legal position?

In two points are few and perhaps not very profound. I think that Professor of Law John M. Hyson students suggest that the gulf between law school and practicing law is hard to find. And one adopts a market that is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school university. Therefore, I think that there is a gulf between the number of available legal jobs and the number of available legal jobs. 

If there is "avarice" involved in the failure of universities to forgo or limit law school profits by regulating "the propagation of a quota on future law school propositions that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find. And I do not mean as wide as generally perceived. Yet another observation that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find if one adopts a narrow definition of this is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school faculty may be more narrow view. But I also resist the notion that law schools, to narrowly define what constitutes a "meaningful and fulfilling" legal position?

In two points are few and perhaps not very profound. I think that Professor of Law John M. Hyson students suggest that the gulf between law school and practicing law is hard to find. And one adopts a market that is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school university. Therefore, I think that there is a gulf between the number of available legal jobs and the number of available legal jobs. 

If there is "avarice" involved in the failure of universities to forgo or limit law school profits by regulating "the propagation of a quota on future law school propositions that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find. And I do not mean as wide as generally perceived. Yet another observation that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find if one adopts a narrow definition of this is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school faculty may be more narrow view. But I also resist the notion that law schools, to narrowly define what constitutes a "meaningful and fulfilling" legal position?

In two points are few and perhaps not very profound. I think that Professor of Law John M. Hyson students suggest that the gulf between law school and practicing law is hard to find. And one adopts a market that is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school university. Therefore, I think that there is a gulf between the number of available legal jobs and the number of available legal jobs. 

If there is "avarice" involved in the failure of universities to forgo or limit law school profits by regulating "the propagation of a quota on future law school propositions that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find. And I do not mean as wide as generally perceived. Yet another observation that "meaningful and fulfilling" legal jobs are hard to find if one adopts a narrow definition of this is "meaningful and fulfilling." law school faculty may be more narrow view. But I also resist the notion that law schools, to narrowly define what constitutes a "meaningful and fulfilling" legal position?
Wrestling With Clients

By Anna E. Arakelian

This is the second year that the Villanova University School of Law has participated in the Interviewing and Client Counseling Competition. The American Bar Association has expanded the competition to include a wide variety of law school students. The University's law students were able to participate in the competition because of the establishment of a special course in client counseling at Villanova. The winning team will represent Villanova University law school at the national competition at the University of Baltimore Law School in Baltimore, Maryland. The winner of the national competition will be the best law student team in the country.

The competition began on January 31, and will end with the finals on February 17. Associate Dean Garbarino said he was pleased with the qualifications of this year's participants. He was particularly excited about the three Alumni judges for the final competition on February 17. These judges are Richard L. Trumka (VLS '74), former president of the United Mine Workers of America; James A. Matthews, Jr. (VLS '57), labor partner, Morgan Lewis & Bockius, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Alfred J. D'Angelo, Jr. (VLS '74), labor partner with Richards, Layton & Finger, Wilmington, Del. Associate Dean Garbarino noted that we are particularly fortunate to have such an experienced panel, since the problem the students were asked to solve was a real one, involving the legal implications of a real environmental problem.

The purpose of the competition is aimed at the very practical aspects of interviewing and counseling clients. Each team of student attorneys are given a client, and that client has a problem. The faculty is involved in the counseling process in the sense that they have an appointment to meet with a client, and that the client has a problem involving the loss of his job. The judges and the student clients know the details of the case. The object is to interview the client in such a way as to extract all of the pertinent facts, and to use those facts and all of the legal knowledge that the student attorneys have to analyze the legal issues. The students are judged on how well they extract the facts, how well they analyze the legal issues or any financial, social, or personal issues, and how well they analyze the clients alternatives in the given situation. This year's competition will consist of three member panels consisting of one faculty member and two alumni who are experienced in the field of labor law. Associate Dean Garbarino said he was very pleased with the number of students who have volunteered to participate in all aspects of the competition. The Alumni response was gratifying. All of the twenty-one alumni who were asked to serve as judges agreed to serve. The competition was also oversubscribed with faculty volunteers who volunteered to participate; so the faculty judges were chosen by lot. Associate Dean Garbarino also noted that the competition received substantial assistance from the administration of the SBA. The SBA has been administering the competition this year, and Francine Lorcino has spent considerable time coordinating the SBA effort.

It should be noted that a course in "Client Interviewing" is being offered by the SBA, and it is believed that students will be better prepared for this competition. The competition is intended to bring water to the drought-stricken areas of the state. The Emergency Group argued that the water divestment project had already been the object of three Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) before making its final decision. The Delaware Water Commission maintains that the water divestment project was improper because the Commission failed to prepare a new Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before making its final decision. The Commission maintains that the water diversion project had already existed before the object of three full EIS's since 1973. In one of these reports, the Commission concluded that the project would continue to need articulation because the problem the country involved to look for alternatives to those plans. An additional report was made. A new study was also made. Additional water is required to adequately serve the communities. Both proposed uses of the water have been opposed by the Emergency Group and the Water Divestment Project. Associate Dean Garbarino noted that the Commission received substantial assistance from the courts. The courts have been asked to block construction of the project. The courts have been asked to issue an injunction. This is only appropriate as the project is立项 integral part of the making and shaping of history, especially Black history, in the United States. It is important to remember that his impact and influence were international scope. Dr. King was, at the age of 35, the youngest person ever to have been the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. He is recognized throughout the world as one of the most effective advocates of non-violent social change. His interest in non-violent social change led him to support the peace movement and other human rights causes throughout the world. Dr. King believed that world-wide peace and civil rights could be achieved through "deliberate and restrained aggressiveness, persistent dissent and even militant confrontation." The use of this phrase was coined as an early attempt of "delivering the message that King was a great legal activist."

There is a sentiment in Dr. King's messages which Americans, especially those of us entering the professional realm, need to hear. Dr. King said, "...you may master the intricacies of the English language and you may possess the eloquence of articulate speech, you may have the gift of scientific prediction and you understand the behavior of molecules; you may reach into the storehouse of nature and bring forth many new insights; you may ascend to the height of unapproachable conceptions...

1983 SUMMER SESSIONS THE UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL OF LAW

SUMMER SESSION I
Classroom Courses begin May 23
Clinical Courses begin May 31
Final Examinations July 2, 5, 7
Classroom Courses begin May 23
Clinical Courses end June 30
Final Examinations August 20, 22, 24

COURSES

Administrative Law
Business Organizations
Criminal Law
Criminal Procedure
Criminal Torts
Civil Litigation
Constitutional Law
Contracts
Conflict of Laws
Consumer Protection
Company Law
Corporations
Creditor's Rights
Criminal Procedure
Criminology
Criminal Law
Criminal Procedure
Criminal Torts
Civil Litigation
Constitutional Law
Corporations
Creditor's Rights
Commercial Law
Consumer Protection

SUMMER SESSION II
Classroom Courses begin July 11
Classroom Courses and August 18
Final Examinations August 20, 22, 24

COURSES

Computers and the Law
Environmental Law
Evidence
Federal Courts
Evidence
Independent Research
Judicial Clerkship
Law and Economics
Legal Ethics
Real Estate Transactions
Securities Regulation
Uniform Commercial Code

The School of Law is located on Long Island Sound in Southwestern Connecticut approximately ninety minutes from New York City and thirty minutes from New Haven.

For Summer Session Catalog write to: Summer Session Registrar, University of Bridgeport School of Law, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06601

By G. ELAINE SMITH

Martin Luther King, Jr., whose birthday was celebrated on January 15th, was one of the most prominent and effective American civil rights leaders of our time. He was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, and his birthday is now celebrated as a national holiday. His interest in non-violent social change led him to support the peace movement and other human rights causes throughout the world. Dr. King believed that world-wide peace and civil rights could be achieved through "deliberate and restrained aggressiveness, persistent dissent and even militant confrontation." The use of this phrase was coined as an early attempt of "delivering the message that King was a great legal activist."

The message which Dr. King was attempting to communicate was one which has not lost its significance. This message continues to need articulation because the injustices which he fought still exist, albeit not in 1960's and 1969's garb.

There is a sentiment in Dr. King's messages which Americans, especially those of us entering the professional realm, need to hear. Dr. King said, "...you may master the intricacies of the English language and you may possess the eloquence of articulate speech, you may have the gift of scientific prediction and you understand the behavior of molecules; you may reach into the storehouse of nature and bring forth many new insights; you may ascend to the height of unapproachable conceptions..." The use of this phrase was coined as an early attempt of "delivering the message that King was a great legal activist."
Black History Month Continues


My parents have always encouraged me to excel in everything I have attempted. They have never demonstrated "Blacksness" per se, but they portrayed all the qualities of Black solidarity by struggling to provide a strong family unit. My African ancestors have left me a legacy which I must carry on for me to carry on. My long life goal is to take possession of the legal torch, which is a powerful tool in the quest for equality. Upon receiving the torch, I will pass it on to future generations who will be inheriting the legacy. It is significant to note, in light of Black history month, that Crystal Bird Fowler was the first Black woman elected to a state legislature in the United States, attaining this distinction when she was named to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on January 3, 1963. Macon B. Allen from Worcester, Mass., was the first Black man to be formally admitted to a state bar, on May 13, 1846. Their efforts have provided a positive path for the future of Blacks in the legal arena. I am confident that I will be a part of that path.

Michael L. White, a student in the J.D./Ph.D. program, responded as follows:

First, the statement that "ignorance of the law is an excuse" seemed common, yet simplistic, but because the Black ignorance of LAW, there is a certain mysticism about that phrase which interested me.

Second, being an adolescent in the riot filled 60's, I was too young to be a Black in white America, playing by rules for everybody else's satisfaction not for me.

Third, I always wondered if it was possible to get my one acre and a mile legally. I would like to use the legal back door in pursuing my interest and love of the law. Perhaps one thing that I choose to lock something. That which I choose to lock something. That which I lock something. That which I choose to lock something.

Having grown up in the 60's, I was very aware of the Civil Rights Movement. Due to the hard work and efforts of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his supporters, the position of Blacks in the U.S. changed. Many Blacks were given recognition for their talents, such as the appointment in 1968 of Thurgood Marshall to the U.S. Supreme Court. Seeing that these dreams could finally become realities inspired me to pursue my interest and love of the law. Perhaps one thing that I choose to lock something.

I am grateful for being part of a proud family unit. My parents have always encouraged me to take for granted the personal pride of being Black. My interest and love of the law is no excuse' seemM complex, yet needed. Of course I will practice law, and return to the booties removed after years of protest, he only has been perpetually required to wear. He takes for granted the personal pride of being Black in white America, playing by rules for every body else's satisfaction not for me.

Louis Farrahkan, Hilton I. Davis, M.O.V.E., Suzanne Fields, a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of St. Joseph's University, Pennsylvania.

"Can you tell me where I'd find the 'People's Court' reporters?"

Derek Cohn, 3rd year student and active member of BALSA, responded as follows:

The road has certainly been rough. I ran through the turbulent 60's, the regressive 70's, and the turbulent 80's. I've watched our leaders in the struggle of our people, both white and black, carriage, carriage, carriage. I've continued to run in this race because the vast majority of my people wear boots of unemployment or underemployment, the boots of inferior education and training, and the boots of poverty or near poverty. The vast majority of my people cannot buy the shoes of carriage, carriage, carriage. My focus: I believe that it will be an important task to hone your powers of persuasion. Mr. Kay is a veteran of the Actor's Academy of Dramatic Art, England; Hedgerow Theatre, Moylan, PA.

"People's Court' reporters?"

Actor-Teacher-Director SIDNEY KAY is now accepting enrollments in a special acting class for Lawyers and Law Students in Center City — designed to hone your powers of persuasion. Mr. Kay is a veteran of the Actor's Studio, NY; Teacher-Director at the Neighborhood Playhouse, NY; Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, England; Hedgerow Theatre, Moylan, PA.

CALL 328-2634

REMEMBER THE PARCHMAN DREAM! BLACK HISTORY MONTH CONTINUES...
Interview with J. Clayton Undercofler

by Beth Wolff

Q. I would like you to answer this question from two perspectives: first as a lawyer practicing in the field and, second, as a citizen who is knowledgeable because of his professional background. What do you see as the appropriate thrust for federal law enforcement? A. Well, this is federal law enforcement. You would have to recognize that there are limited. You are not in a position where you can go into all 10 counties and really close anything. That's a problem for the district attorneys and there has to be a good relation with U.S. Attorneys to get into that cooperation. Then you have to look at what you do do. What you do best is you have the grand jury system, you have the FBI, you have agencies that are very skilled and, indeed, better trained and better equipped than local law enforcement agencies. So, while white collar crime becomes a natural because you have the ability to gather the documents to reach out to whatever part of the country that a major fraud might be located or part of the country that's involved can be located and you can prosecute it. I think you would find it is a visual prosecution and it has to have a higher deterrent value. Because you find that if you get involved with a defendant, with a surety that you don't have to do them all. It becomes very frustrating, but I think you have to continue that effort.

Q. But if it is true that there are so many cases, that is highly concentrated in the field, what is the actual deterrent value of the FBI system? A. I don't know. You would have to take a poll of defendants and find out what their response is to getting someone going to jail. I think if you talk to lots of investigators today they would tell you that they're concentrated in one section and that's very difficult.

Q. If the U.S. Attorney's Office were to shift its concentration on narcotics and finding the money that runs narcotics, would you be more concerned for your practice? A. I don't think so. They would make the shift. One of our alumni Jack Riley, recently returned to the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Jersey, is a very talented person and has been very successful in New Jersey. He said that was one of the reasons he was glad to be going back. I don't think they are going to do that.

Q. Have you every done a case where you had to go to the private point of view of the economic impact? I don't do narcotics work; I feel strongly enough about narcotics enforcement that I just don't think it is the economic impact. I think the money is going to be in a law firm where it doesn't require that I pay the rent by criminal clients known or perceived by the district attorneys are corporations, and we are big enough to have a lot of civil work. We have been successful in doing that, and I'm sure you are glad to have him back. I know there is a big emphasis on narcotics and they are looking for line attorneys and I'm happy with that direction.

Q. I am anxious now from the private point of view the economic impact? I don't do narcotics work; I feel strongly enough about narcotics enforcement that I just couldn't consistently do that kind of work. I'll take my chances. I am fortunate enough to be in a law firm where it doesn't require that I pay the rent by criminal clients known or perceived by the district attorneys are corporations, and we are big enough to have a lot of civil work. We have been successful in doing that, and I'm sure you are glad to have him back. I know there is a big emphasis on narcotics and they are looking for line attorneys and I'm happy with that direction.

Q. Was that a difficult case to lose because of the public's perception that it was a closely guarded secret? A. That's not quite true and I don't mean to challenge what you say, but let me explain how it developed. He had an attorney in New Jersey when he flipped and at the time he signed the standard FBI warning &

Q. The deal that you struck — A. The deal was in two stages. Negotiating a plea agreement which took weeks having to meet with the Strike Force in Washing­

Q. What did they want? How much time did you think it was worth? A. They didn't say what they wanted him to serve. They wanted a plea agreement with a ceiling — with a cap and they wanted one count under the RICO statute and they wanted the maximum of 20 years and they wanted to see anything under it. Given his age, and risking his life every day, and what he would accept, we were not in the ball park at all.

Q. What you got was seven years proba­

Q. The maximum probation is five years. That was years later. We made a deal in last March.

Q. The stories that he doesn't know truth from fiction and wild stories about assassi­ning Frank Fitzsimmons had Jimmy Hoffa and Jimmy Hoffa, as you remember? A. Yes. I know that Hoffa had dealt with has ever suggested that he was lying about any­thing. I know about the Fitzsimmons story, but the story, the truth was the contract went out but Provencano was told that the contract was a cold one and he didn't sign it. Hoffa ordered to go to Hoffa to check that story.

Q. Do you think the name Jimmy Hoffa is true? A. Yes. Yes he did. He made some suggestion that he was afraid of getting involved with the body dismembrer, or something like that, to easily decompose in sea water. You can always get on what you feel. I have been around some people that I have prosecuted and they scared the hell out of me.

Q. As strange as some of the ideas that the FBI or the Strike Force — were they both the same thing? A. You get a lot of argument as to who "flipped" him. If you mean whoever put the pressure on him to do his deal, then you have to change his mind, the Drug Enforcement Agency would say that they did it. The U.S. Attorney's office in New Jersey would say they did. I can only tell you what I saw and I knew that the relationship he had with the FBI office in Philadelphia was such that, without them, there would have been no deal. Based primarily on that fact that Allen had been solicited as an informant in the long as effort his or his case had happened. The FBI's record show that he provided information to the FBI while he was still involved in his illegal activities. He went to work for agents to get information, and once he had a lot of time of information and developed a very warm, trusting relationshi with him. He would go to his house and let him personally go to his heart, for instance, when he was get­

Q. You can tell the readers something about Charlie Allen and why he was important? A. He was a very effective person to talk to in his reactions to the things that you got to him. I felt he was knowledgeable about many people.

Q. Allen was best described as an enforce for organized crime. Hard to say which has been only a short time ago I left the govern­

Q. I would like you to answer this question from two perspectives: first as a lawyer practicing in the field and, second, as a citizen who is knowledgeable because of his professional background. What do you see as the appropriate thrust for federal law enforcement?

A. Well, this is federal law enforcement. You would have to recognize that there are limited. You are not in a position where you can go into all 10 counties and really close anything. That's a problem for the district attorneys and there has to be a good relation with U.S. Attorneys to get into that cooperation. Then you have to look at what you do do. What you do best is you have the grand jury system, you have the FBI, you have agencies that are very skilled and, indeed, better trained and better equipped than local law enforcement agencies. So, while white collar crime becomes a natural because you have the ability to gather the documents to reach out to whatever part of the country that a major fraud might be located or part of the country that's involved can be located and you can prosecute it. I think you would find it is a visual prosecution and it has to have a higher deterrent value. Because you find that if you get involved with a defendant, with a surety that you don't have to do them all. It becomes very frustrating, but I think you have to continue that effort.

Q. But if it is true that there are so many cases, that is highly concentrated in the field, what is the actual deterrent value of the FBI system? A. I don't know. You would have to take a poll of defendants and find out what their response is to getting someone going to jail. I think if you talk to lots of investigators today they would tell you that they're concentrated in one section and that's very difficult.

Q. If the U.S. Attorney's Office were to shift its concentration on narcotics and finding the money that runs narcotics, would you be more concerned for your practice? A. I don't think so. They would make the shift. One of our alumni Jack Riley, recently returned to the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Jersey, is a very talented person and has been very successful in New Jersey. He said that was one of the reasons he was glad to be going back. I don't think they are going to do that.

Q. Have you every done a case where you had to go to the private point of view of the economic impact? I don't do narcotics work; I feel strongly enough about narcotics enforcement that I just couldn't consistently do that kind of work. I'll take my chances. I am fortunate enough to be in a law firm where it doesn't require that I pay the rent by criminal clients known or perceived by the district attorneys are corporations, and we are big enough to have a lot of civil work. We have been successful in doing that, and I'm sure you are glad to have him back. I know there is a big emphasis on narcotics and they are looking for line attorneys and I'm happy with that direction.

Q. Was that a difficult case to lose because of the public's perception that it was a closely guarded secret? A. That's not quite true and I don't mean to challenge what you say, but let me explain how it developed. He had an attorney in New Jersey when he flipped and at the time he signed the standard FBI warning &
Generally, there are two reservations about the death penalty that immediately come to my mind: (1) the problem of mistaken identity and (2) the problem of whether our government should sanction the death of a convicted felon. Specifically, if I couldn't satisfy you without any chance of parole would be the proper punishment for Roger Buehl.

Andrew S. Zeldin 3L

Undercoiler Continued

(Continued from page 6)

someone's eyes like the bank robber that he was and not from this world. I have dealt with crazy people and Allen was together. Q. Are you pleased with the way his case came out and, if not, what would you change if you could? A. The only thing I would like to see changed is that he was a bit more successful as a witness. I am not upset with the ultimate deal he got. It was a good result for me with my training as an assistant. If the agents are satisfied, then you are satisfied because if you can satisfy that audience you must have done a good job. The agents were happy that he got probation.

I do believe that you have to get the message out. Look seven years after everything he admitted: killing Bobby Marrone, shooting someone in Delaware, shooting some­one in Korean war time out on the coast, burning buildings. How does seven years begin to equate with what he admitted to done? You are into abstractions now. The fact of the matter is you have to do that in order to have witness protection and is not just walking on the street. Charles Allen can't be seen. If he shows up he is dead. He is aware of it and as a result he doesn't sleep well.

Q. There are tradeoffs. We presume that he lives comfortably, doesn't pay taxes, and has a certain degree of freedom within the protection program to think about where he wants to live and where he wants to go. He is taken care of better than a lot of law students who just have loan programs to handle. A. Let me talk about the protection program as an abstraction. The marshalls take your name from you, give you a new name and you go to work. You are back in the community, you pay taxes and you exist. The only difference is you have one or two contacts, and they are there when you get in trouble or if there is any threat to your life, and also they watch over and check on you. It's better than going to jail. It makes sense. My job was to represent Charles Allen. In the system he is entitled to an advocate and I got him what he wanted. He didn't want to go to jail. The result was great for him and I'm proud of my lawyering skills. As a human being I'm not troubled by it; indeed I wouldn't have gotten that result if I couldn't call FBI agents one after the other on his behalf. Q. It still was a better deal than anyone ever expected Charles Allen could make. It, indeed, is an incredible deal for someone who has led an entire life of crime. Since Allen is in his 40's or 50's, we are talking about a half century of crime. A. Let me make a distinction on the question of protection. It, indeed, is an incredi­ble deal for someone who has led an entire life of crime.

Undercoiler Continued

witness protection program because there was clear information that there were open contracts on his life. Anyone who kills him collects a substantial amount of money, like six figures. FBI agents testified that his testimony and assistance was incred­ible. They all felt that a message had to be sent out and not have a to beat somebody up or do something. Everything he has said since then has been one of such relief not to be a part of this. Q. Is someone like that capable of gainful employment or of a productive life in so­ciety even in the witness protection pro­gram? A. I can't say and for my own protection I don't want to know where he is or anything about him. I don't want to put myself or my family in any tough position. This When he comes to the courthouse he looks well and healthy. I haven't heard of any problems. Q. What did you learn from dealing with him? Can you describe him? A. Well, it is hard to describe him. He's about 5'9" and a very rough looking charac­ter. I found him to be very direct, and I don't know how to describe him. I found him to be very loyal. I could tell he was very loyal. I could see that Jimmy Hoffa saw in him. He protected Hoffa in a fight once and got stabbed. If he was your friend he would really sacri­fice. He has a lovely family. Q. Someone described him as having a mental age of 10. An army report indicated that he was not quite illiterate. You got the impression that he was an ape man who was crazy to boot. A. He's not well educated. He dropped out of school and as a result he doesn't have an expansive vocabulary that we all have after a few years here at the law school. I have been around him enough to know that he is not crazy, he's not an ape man and he's not a mental defective. He would not score well in vocabulary and testing and the like. I don't believe anyone involved in that kind of crime would necessarily test normal. I didn't read him as a mad dog; he functions too well in society. He is a normal husband and father. 
OFF THE LINKS

By Sean Abdul O'Grady

Come on, guys, stop trying to catch relief from the headline this is not going to be a column about the problems of kicking a sausage addiction. Though that would be riveting, wouldn't it?

What is this, that Abdul has been hearing through the authority-vine about the sports column not having any redeeming social qualities. Whatever the sports state feel that this column is a beacon of social integrity. Why, you know where can bring up hockey braves like the one between Edmonton and Vancouver the other night.

We never printed anything about Boom Boom Blood Clot Mancini. And far would it ever be for us to mention the incident between Maurice Lucas of the Phoenix Suns and Lonnie Shelton of the Seattle SuperSonics that only brings you the finest in good, clean, wholesome (the list could go on forever) sports entertainment. Our motto has always been: ALL THE NEWS THAT FITS WE PRINT. By the way, there is a standard in excess of my own.

Yeah, like Steve Garvey, Pete Rose, Rod Carew and others who have "guaranteed contracts" will get paid for the period during which the players were on strike. The players were represented in hearings by Terri Miller and the owners by Ray Gregor, the same lawyer who did so well together.

The clubs paid the salaries under protest and Professor Goodell will decide whether their contracts allow the players to keep the money. The decision, which I'm not sure the public will take seriously, will involve millions of dollars.

In Wisconsin a 17-year-old high school student who is a football team's big player has filed a suit in which he claims he was injured during a football team's practice. The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.

The case, which was brought to the big V.